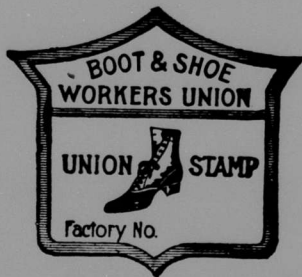


LEADING ARTICLES—Friday, September 18.

THE MISSING LINK.
PERSON THROWN BACK IN JAIL.
CONVENTION CALL.
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.
NEWSPAPERS ON STOCKTON.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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The Missing Link

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, in his address before the Commonwealth Club on "The Missing Link Between Capital and Labor," treated the subject from the standpoint of labor. His discussion, in which is summarized the present situation in Stockton, is, on the whole, a plan for more complete organization of both labor and capital in order that in the collective bargaining between the two there may be a better chance for obtaining justice for both sides. The address was delivered before the Commonwealth Club at its last monthly meeting, at which the members of the United States Industrial Relations Commission were guests of honor. He said:

"The subject for discussion at this gathering is, 'The Missing Link Between Capital and Labor,' and my task is to present the point of view of the worker.

"I want to say at the outset that I absolutely deny the existence of such a link—but if any one in this audience thinks that he has the missing link safely tucked away in his inner vest pocket I want to appeal to him right now to keep it there because I do not believe that progress or civilization will be furthered by the use of that link.

"To link means to unite by some bond, to chain together, to interlock. Now before we attempt to link labor and capital we ought to look into the component parts of that chain to be.

"I take it that no one in this hall has the desire to bind the workers to their masters as the black slaves were bound prior to the Civil War and as our seamen in the offshore trade are bound to their ships to this very day.

"Hence, before attempting to locate the missing link we had better come to a realization of the indisputable fact that the great mass of workmen have not yet won certain preliminaries of civilization. They have not yet won a living wage, they have not yet won anything like security of employment; they have not yet won equality before the law; they have not yet won the right to be consulted as to the conditions under which they work. Until they do, it is idle to talk about the missing link which will bring industrial peace, and folly to look for 'reasonable' adjustments of difficulties. Reason begins when men have enough power to command respect; a co-operative solution of industrial problems is possible only when all the partners to the co-operation must listen to one another. Until labor is powerful enough to compel that it cannot trust to the benevolence of capital; it cannot afford to be linked; it has to be suspicious; it has to cling to the few weapons left it; for labor is perfectly justified in maintaining that no employer's conscience is adequate to warrant any other attitude on labor's part.

"Permit me to dwell for a moment upon the situation at Stockton. The employers in that city are banded together for the purpose of establishing the so-called open shop.

"One of the published principles of that particular employers' association reads as follows:

"This association is formed to insure everyone in his right to earn a living, regardless of his membership or non-membership in any organization."

"How beautifully this high-sounding principle has been adhered to was splendidly illustrated when Mr. Pliny E. Holt, of the Holt Manufacturing Company, gave his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission. Mr. Holt said he never hired members of labor organizations if he could get 'independent workers,' i. e., unorganized workers. If, however, a unionist should, perchance, secure employment in his factory, that unfortunate individual was always promptly advised to either

relinquish membership in his union or accept the inevitable consequence—dismissal at the first opportunity.

"This, then, is the manner in which the organized employers of Stockton 'insure everyone in his right to earn a living, regardless of his membership or non-membership in any organization.'

"Another of the stated objects of the Stockton employers' association is: 'To oppose sympathetic strikes, lockouts and boycotts, and illegal persecutions of individuals,' because they tend to undermine constitutional rights."

"But while the Stockton employers dispensed to the world at large their platitudes about 'constitutional rights,' it was made quite clear at the hearings in this city that they themselves indulged in a variety of bulldozing and boycotting that would put to shame all but the most brazen hypocrites.

"The editor of the Stockton 'Record' testified that he was waited upon by committees, who intimated that all the merchants would withdraw their advertising, and he was warned that the banks would call his loans if he did not cease his neutral course and take an active stand against the labor unions.

"Those guardians of 'constitutional rights' also put the screws on merchants who declined to join their organization. In one particular case the manager of the New Method Laundry was forced to join the association against his will because he was being squeezed on a \$1900 loan—the bank he owed demanding the money and other banks refusing to help him out. After this 'independent' employer, under this pressure, joined the employers' association, everything became peaceable and his credit was immediately restored.

"This, in brief, is the method by which the employers' association of Stockton lives up to its principles regarding boycotts and persecution of individuals.

"And it should be distinctly understood that the attitude of the Stockton employers is typical. It does not materially differ in any respect from the attitude of employers' associations throughout the land.

"Now, for the other side of the picture. No one pretends that labor unions are always far-seeing, intelligent, or wise in their tactics. But who ever heard of political democracy that aroused uncritical enthusiasm? To me it seems that the effort to build up unions is as much the work of pioneers as the extension of civilization into the wilderness. The unions simply aim to conquer the industrial jungle for democratic life. Unfortunately, we have only partially succeeded—and we are often told that we shall never wholly succeed, but if we don't our failure will be a tragedy for civilization, a loss of co-operative effort, a balking of energy, and the fixing in American life of a class structure that cannot and should not endure.

"Employers of this day still have the choice to either deal with labor unions or ignore them, but thinking employers have begun to realize that they will either have to recognize and deal with sanely organized labor—labor that stands for evolution; or they will be forced to defend themselves against organized bodies of men who will accept no half-way measure—who will be satisfied with nothing but revolution.

"In other words, employers will either have to consent to collective bargaining or they will find themselves confronted with guerilla warfare, sabotage and sullen but irrepressible revolt.

"So while I deny that there is in existence a 'missing link' between capital and labor, I am perfectly willing to concede that there is a way to minimize social and industrial unrest. The only way to do that is to let the industrial workers organize

on the one hand and the employing classes upon the other. Then, and then only, can they meet and counsel with each other upon a basis approaching equality. There is still an element of fairness and justice in the human mind, and neither employers nor any other groups of self-constituted guardians of our morals and social advancement have been able to monopolize that justice and fairness.

"The labor organization that would destroy will destroy itself before it has the opportunity to do so. The labor organization that is not just and is not fair is doomed—foredoomed—to failure.

"There are usually more than enough conservatives in the labor organizations to counter-balance the radicals. In fact, the work done by unions in cooling hotheads and repressing extremists is far-reaching and has never been fully recognized. The student of economics who writes upon industrial questions in his quiet study knows nothing whatever of the under-currents, swirling eddies and sandbanks which lie in the course of the labor agitator. The latter has to deal with all sorts and conditions of men and women, not in the abstract, but face to face. He must take people as he finds them, and deal with them in a way to strengthen the union which has elected him to protect its interests.

"Unfortunately, however, the tendency of many employers is to strengthen the hands of the radicals. For the employer who refuses to meet the chosen delegates of the organized workers; who glibly talks of 'industrial freedom' and 'the rights of individual contract'; who is opposed to collective bargaining because he insists that he must continue to run his business as he pleases—that fellow does more to disseminate social unrest and sow the seeds of class hatred than the most active and energetic labor agitator the world has ever seen.

"And if the members of the Commonwealth Club will help to persuade those living obstacles to industrial peace that they must mend their ways, I am sure this search for the 'missing link' will not have been made in vain."

STATE MONOPOLY OF INSURANCE.

An impression prevails that it is the intention of the Industrial Accident Commission, at the next session of the legislature, to recommend certain amendments to the existing law providing for State monopoly of compensation insurance.

This commission has no such intention. It is of the opinion that the highest good will be conserved, and the best public service rendered, by a free and fair competition between the State and the private stock insurance companies, under the jurisdiction of the insurance commissioner, in order that there may be certainty that injured workers will receive their compensation.

A lively spirit of private competition will tend to keep State insurance management up to the highest standard, and vice versa, and secure in the end the most protective insurance at the least cost for all policyholders.

The purpose in mind when State insurance was created was to make impossible private insurance monopoly. State insurance monopoly, with all its possible consequent ills, should likewise be made impossible by keeping alive the stock companies who are fit to survive, and it will only be the "fit" who will be able to survive in competition with well-conducted State compensation insurance.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A. J. Pillsbury, Will J. French, Harris Weinstock, Members.

PERSON THROWN BACK IN JAIL.

By Floyd P. Gibbons.

They have thrown Carl Person back in jail. Today I saw him locked up in the same cell in De Witt county jail where they had him for six months on a murder charge until a Chicago judge ordered his release on bail.

The iron heel of the Illinois Central has trampled justice beyond all recognition in this corporation-infested community. State Attorney Williams and the Illinois Central timed this latest outrage just when Person and his attorney, Frank Comerford, were engaged in preparing the labor editor's defense on the murder charge, by which the railroad corporation hopes to end Person's life on the gallows.

Several weeks ago Person printed in the "Strike Bulletin"—the same paper that has cost the Illinois Central millions by its fearless exposures—the name of a man who was known to the union men of the Illinois Central, as a strike-breaker for the road. In the "Bulletin" the man was called a scab. No one has even questioned the rightfulness of the name being applied to Illinois Central hirelings who betray men by working in their places during the long strike of the shopmen.

This is a flimsy foundation for a charge of criminal libel on which Person was arrested in Clinton and thrown back in the dinky cell in the De Witt county jail.

State Attorney Williams knows that Person's trial on the charge of murdering Toney Musser, chief strike-breaker for the Illinois Central, is less than two weeks off. Williams knew that Person, working all day along at his desk, was working all night with Attorney Comerford on the preparation of the evidence for the defense.

The story of the so-called murder is known to every union man in America. Person was decoyed from his office by the gunman and almost beaten to death when the giant sprang upon the little editor from ambush. In self defense Person shot and killed the Illinois Central slugger.

The prejudice against Person and the labor hatred in De Witt county was so intense that Attorney Comerford by remarkable canvass of over 500 square miles in De Witt county secured over 500 hundred affidavits of prejudice on which the courts were forced to grant a change of venue, thereby taking the trial to an adjoining county.

The same prejudice has been taken into consideration by the prosecutor in arranging bail on the last charge so that it will be impossible to get Person out of jail. The prosecutor demands that the bonds in this case be signed by property owners of De Witt county. A large percentage of the property is owned by the Illinois Central. The remainder is under the control of the corporation interest which are far reaching and all powerful. No property owner of De Witt county dares to sign Carl Person's bond even if he wanted to.

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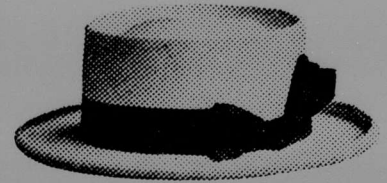
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CONVENTION CALL.

The call for the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation has been issued. The convention will convene in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Monday morning, November 9, 1914.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and State federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1914.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever, a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen the tremendous conflict now being waged in Europe and its possible consequences and results, not only upon the people of European countries but upon the people of America, as well as on the whole civilized world, must of necessity receive the deepest solicitous consideration of the working people of America. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Philadelphia convention.

Therefore the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand

that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Philadelphia convention, November 9, 1914.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Philadelphia; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Hotels accommodations may be arranged for in advance at the following hotels by addressing Leonard Kraft, 1312 Filbert street, Philadelphia: Walton Hotel (which will be the headquarters of the Executive Council), Adelphia, New Bingham, Vendig, Bryson, Hanover, Windsor, Columbia, Brand's Stag, Continental, Gillespie. The rates range from \$1 per day up.

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ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.

1—O.

It will be noticed by those who have followed the historical review of socialistic constitutions in the preceding pages, that among the Celtic and Teutonic subdivisions of the Caucasian race there is a constant tendency towards stratification into classes, beginning with a tribal organization that invariably leads into an aristocracy as a governing class. The United States is no exception, for although on paper it looks a pure democracy, our political affairs are completely dominated by classes, parties and bosses, which so disguise and throttle a real democratic instinct, that it has no way to express itself except through that elusive and unofficial thing called public opinion, which is exactly as effectual in Russia and Germany as it is in the United States and Great Britain. Most of the Asiatic races of Mongolian stock, and the Caucasians of Persia and Russia have always been, and still remain, amorphous, and show no tendency toward stratification; such aristocracy as exists in Russia is the exotic effect of conquest, first by the Swedes and second by the Tartars. The eternal persistency of a social instinct is shown in Russia, where the swarms of democratic and socialistic village communities have injected their ideals as well as powers into the imperial code; so far, indeed, that the very foundation of the autocracy rests upon them (as in China it rests upon the "Tongs" or guilds), and the nobility, bereft of political power, remains as a social habit, scarcely exerting more political power than our "Kentucky colonels."

The two modern nations most likely to exert the profoundest influence upon the coming change are the United States and Russia, at once the two are the most alike and the most unlike in their social development and environment. It is a case where extremes are likely to meet. The Russian socialistic structure is in embryo what the American socialistic ideal is struggling to become. The seeming paradox is explained, where the crude American democracy, reaching the highest social and industrial development, combined with a very crude political structure, meets in Russia a very high political development (if viewed from a socialistic standpoint) linked with a very crude social and industrial development. The industrial development of America has practically crushed out all vestiges of real individualism, and the masses of our population exist in a sort of feudal vassalage to the "captains of industry" and their allies, the courts, under the servanthship of wages, and where all the losses of industrial stagnation fall upon themselves. While in Russia, the vast masses of population have never acquired "individualism," and are politically lined up on a system that is likely to develop the village communities and artels into an enormous political entity of ready-made socialism. The populations of both countries are endowed with the highest idealisms, and in both of the ideals point to the same political finality. The two countries are the only ones in the world that are wholly self-contained, and that could not be conquered by any conceivable combination of military powers. Vast and independent as both of them are, they cannot, by any imaginable combination of circumstances, come into violent contact. In both, the genius of their populations lies in the direction of patient industry.

If the present war continue to its natural conclusion, it will end in the destruction of the spirit of militarism, which, inaugurated in Germany in 1813 as a measure of German self-preservation from the annihilation threatened by Napoleon, has continued by force of the conditions that gave it birth; culminating, after the

Franco-Prussian war of 1870, into a set of war machines originally designed for self-defense, but by the very submergence of all national energies into the single one of military preparation for a possible defence, has generated the greatest war of the world, whose only solution involves a universal conquest, or what would lead to the same thing, a universal destruction and disuse of the military ideal as an engine of destruction by the common consent of the nations.

The industrial development of the world is in essence socialistic, and so, for that matter, is its military organization. Industrial development is also organized on purely international bases, and the political boundaries of republics, kingdoms or empires have been obliterated and recombined into a great, organic financial and industrial machine. It is not needed to destroy the military principle, but to change it. We have seen a curious and beneficent result of this change in the building of the Panama Canal by the regular army. We see the instinctive grasp of this idea in our violent labor disputes, where the "strikers" always pray for the advent of the regular army in preference to the militia, because the regular army is not swayed by the wishes or interests of capitalism, while the militia is nearly always inspired by the political and judicial machines usually in alliance with "capital." One merely compels all classes alike to preserve order; the other inspires and creates anarchy by attempting to enforce capitalistic or judicial despotism. A socialistic state above every other, must rest upon peaceful industry, order, leadership and discipline, and be military in essence whenever such a society must exercise its executive powers. The military execution of the Panama Canal was superior to any large industrial experiment ever tried, because the military organization itself is the most concentrated form of a public executive power, and in this case demonstrated to be far superior to any capitalistic organization in the world. A socialistic industrial society could not exist upon conquest either for territory or for markets, where both are rendered needless by a system whose very basis rests upon an equitable distribution of the world's products, and which, by the tremendous forces of modern mechanical powers, have annihilated time and distance, and brought the remotest peoples into almost neighborhood contact. The same forces of organization and leadership which are involved in the creation of these enormous military engines of destruction, would, if changed into the direction of social organization of peaceful industry and equitable distribution, bring about social and industrial harmony in a single decade. The ground is already prepared and the seed is sown.

Ancient Egypt and China afford historical examples of socialistic states existing for ages in a condition of general peace. In Egypt it was under the leadership of a theocracy. Society was stratified, and people were born into certain rights recognized and enforced by every other order, or guild, into which the state was politically organized. While this involved a species of caste, it was not perpetuated, but more like the political organization of the United States, where well defined classes exist, but are not politically or legally recognized, and where every citizen is considered equally well born, and eligible to the highest offices. It existed twenty centuries without a lust for conquest, and it was only near the close, when it began to feel the encroachments of the Asiatic Semites, that it burst forth into a lust for conquest, after which it rapidly declined. But for two thousand years it went peacefully along, with only occasional defensive forays with the aboriginal negroes of the south.

But it is China that affords the most striking example of a socialistic state existing as a pure democracy under a single autocratic head. Cer-

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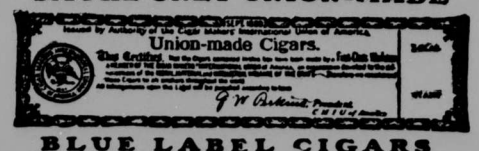
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



tainly for four thousand years, possibly much longer, a single social and political organization has existed almost entirely without change. There is a tradition that these people overflowed in a conquest of Western Asia, which has been preserved in the Chaldean records, probably a thousand years before the days of Abraham. But since, there is no record of a war except the petty revolutions against some unjust decree of a reigning emperor. For it is a part of their constitution, preserved in the teaching of Confucius, that revolution is justifiable if the emperor fails in his stewardship. It was wholly based upon industry, organized in their guilds, or tongs, at least four thousand years ago, and who still control them. As in modern Russia, every citizen is eligible to the highest offices, and in China under the most thorough system of competitive examinations ever devised. That it has withstood the shocks of time for so long a period is sufficient answer to the critics who claim that a socialistic system would be lacking in stability—in fact, exactly the reverse is shown. One of the great engineering feats of the ages is the great wall, built to exclude the Tartars. Indeed her ages of peace had left her incapable of self-defense, as the same had done in the multitudes of Russian communities, and both fell an easy prey to the hordes that swarmed in the fifteenth century. But the hordes in both cases were swallowed up by the vast populations they had conquered, leaving no impress upon their ancient institutions except to create a new official form of the ancient status. It was the boast of an English officer that he could go through China from end to end with a single brigade of European troops. It was true when it was uttered, but far from true now. A few Swedish troops did actually go through Russia from end to end, and had much to do in her political organization. All the armies of Europe would be "going some" to go through Russia now. The very size and enormous population of China has led the nations to respect her territory, even after a conquest of her capital as a punishment of her masses who had risen to preserve their ancient ways from the innovations of the "foreign devils," which was inspired by a deeply-rooted instinct against that use of machinery and an individualized society. Fortunately for China, the individualized, capitalized, wages-slavery industrialism has practically died a natural death in Europe and America, and is now undergoing the heroic and painful operation of renaissance (new birth). The death of militarism will not mean that wars will be forever divorced from human society, but they will be few, and for periodical readjustments, and not for conquest. Dynamically considered, war is a result of inequality, and the result of war is to restore equilibrium. Under any system whatever there will be silent growths that in time become parasitic, and require the sharp surgery of war. But they are the incidents of dynamic development and decay, sporadic and evanescent as they have been in China, and not the chief end and aim of governments and nations, as they have been for centuries by our "civilized" states.

If the present war be settled by a diplomatic peace, as is now being agitated by Germany now that she has found herself isolated and confronted with defeat, it would mean but a postponement of the catastrophe that must finally overtake the capitalistic system. There can be no argument over the evils of war. But if the present war be not concluded to its logical finality—destruction of militarism—the waste of blood will be a ferocious absurdity.

(Continued next week.)

TAXING SHIPPING BAD BUSINESS.

One of the most interesting discussions held at the weekly luncheons of the League for Home Rule in Taxation was that on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17—the shipping exemption amendment—on September 2d, when that measure was explained and discussed by Captain Hibberd, J. Harry Scott, who is managing the campaign for the Shipping Exemption Amendment (No. 8), and others. The statement of the reasons why shipping should not be taxed was very clear, and the large audience of shipping men and others were much interested.

Mr. Scott explained that if a California shipowner registers his ship at a California port, that ship is taxed, but if he registers his ship in New York, in Seattle, or in Vancouver, it is not taxed, because ships are not taxed in British Columbia, or in the States of Washington or New York. So California penalizes any shipowner who advertises the State by painting the name of a California port on the stern of his ship.

In that way California discriminates against herself, and against her home industry; and it is a most unreasonable discrimination. If a ship is busy, it is in its home port but a very small part of the time. It does not require fire and police protection, and its business is to take away products that Californians wish to sell, and bring back products that Californians and other Americans want to buy. The result of the California taxes on shipping is that most of the ships owned by Californians are registered outside of the State.

Nowhere in the British or German dominions, explained Mr. Scott, are ships taxed, either for state or local purposes. The State of New York enacted a law in 1881 exempting ships from tax for fifteen years. In 1892 the time was extended to twenty years, and in 1896 the time was again extended to 1922, because the law was giving so much satisfaction. Washington not only exempts ships registered in the ports of that State, but also exempts from taxation vessels under construction and all the materials used for the construction of ships. Thus, the building of ships is encouraged and fostered in Washington.

Captain Hibberd showed how the tax on shipping works to the disadvantage of California. A California shipowner gets a cargo for a foreign port, and the freight bill is, say, \$30,000. He collects the freight money and puts it into a California bank. When he arrives at a foreign port he gets another cargo, for which he receives \$30,000 for freight, and deposits that money in a California bank. So, in one round trip he deposits \$60,000 in a California bank, and that money is spent for labor, supplies, repairs, etc.

But suppose it is a New York ship that takes a cargo from a California port, and brings another cargo back. The master of the British ship collects his freight bill, buys exchange on London and sends the \$60,000 to London. The master of the Seattle or New York ship collects the freight bills and sends the money to a Seattle or a New York bank. In that way California is working against herself and against her business interests when she taxes ships, and thus discourages the registering of ships in California ports.

Attention was called to the fact that California voters have two chances this year to vote the taxes off shipping, because in addition to the shipping amendment there is the amendment for home rule in taxation, under which any county or city will be able to exempt shipping from local taxes. Therefore, the advocates of the ship exemption amendment should also advocate the amendment for home rule in taxation.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

Great princes have great playthings.

* * * * *

But war's a game which, were their subjects
wise, Kings would not play at.—Cowper.

The Gray Rat of Los Angeles says his system of dealing with employees is better than any union system, because if the grievances of the employees are just he gives way, if not they give way, and he is always the judge as to whether the "requests" (for there can be no "demands") are just. That certainly is a better system, for Otis.

Professor Carl C. Plehn of the University of California is following his usual bent by supporting the amendment of the real estate sharks to disfranchise non-property owners at bond elections. This is one of the most vicious amendments ever presented to the people, and should be overwhelmingly defeated next November. This proposition will be No. 13 on the ballot. Don't overlook it.

Among the handsome Labor Day papers coming to our desk may be mentioned: Kansas City "Labor Herald," Tacoma "Labor Advocate," San Diego "Labor Leader," "Tri-City Labor Review," Cleveland "Federationist," Duluth "Labor World," Oklahoma "Labor Unit," Denver "United Labor Bulletin," Baltimore "Labor Leader," Minneapolis "Labor Review," Cincinnati "Chronicle," Washington "Trade Unionist," North Dakota "Advocate," St. Paul "Union Advocate," Hoquiam "Labor Press," "Alliance Union Reporter," Washington "Union Labor Advocate."

Last Labor Day a group of workers stood by the bandstand in the Park discussing certain trade unionists and criticising their conduct. The editor of this journal, standing nearby, was an attentive listener to the rather severe criticism. When the "square man" talk was at its height one of the more voluble of the critics pulled out a sack of notoriously non-union tobacco and rolled a cigarette, apparently wholly unconscious of the fact that he was doing more, by such conduct, to tear down union conditions than the men he condemned so earnestly. It is easy enough to see the other fellow's faults, but an occasional glance at ourselves might be productive of good results. The union label is of as much importance as joining a union, and the member of a union who fails to demand the label is, at best, only half a union man.

Newspapers on Stockton

The newspapers throughout the State of California, outside of San Francisco, are almost a unit in condemning the conduct of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association in Stockton. Two of the San Francisco evening dailies have also added their protest to the vast chorus which is heard throughout California. These papers not only condemn the action of this greedy band of employers in the Slough City, but invariably issue a solemn warning to them that there is no room for such people in the home of the protesting paper, and that if the trouble breeders attempt to stir up strife or disturb the peaceful relations prevailing between employers and employees they will not be listened to, one paper going so far as to say: "These pirates of the industrial world should be given the same welcome that would be accorded a walking typhoid generator."

This same paper says: "Employers who permit the Hessians of the Merchants and Manufacturers, those hirelings who for pay breed war, to lead them into a struggle that is hostile to the best interests of the State and nation, will bring down on themselves the contempt of the great mass of the people. Public sentiment is as necessary to the employer as to the employee."

So unanimous are the publications of the State in their expressions of disapproval of the course pursued by the greed mongers in the present struggle in Stockton, that it is certain the bulk of public opinion is also on the side of the unions in the contest.

If public opinion is the deciding factor, as we have been so often told it is, in such contests, then the unions should win a speedy and complete victory over the employers who are attempting to destroy them and run non-union shops, for certain it is that there has never been a fight of the kind where condemnation of the stand of the employers has been more universal than is the case in this fight.

The unions made no new demands whatever upon the employers, and were not only willing, but more than commonly anxious to maintain peace and harmony because of the disturbed financial and industrial conditions existing throughout the country. The unions felt that the time was inopportune for industrial strife and were willing to forego what they knew they were justly entitled to until such time as conditions were more favorable. But, as is often the case, the greedy employers mistook the conciliatory disposition of the unions as an evidence of weakness and decided to plunge the little San Joaquin valley city into a contest that can result in nothing but disaster for many of its previously prosperous merchants.

There has never been an industrial war in the State of California that was so uncalled for as the fight provoked by these greedy manipulators, and it is because of this fact becoming so generally known that public opinion has swung with such unanimity to the side of the workers as indicated by the editorial expressions of the daily press throughout the State.

This, then, is a good time to test the efficacy of public opinion in influencing the trend of victory or defeat in industrial contests. If the battle is determined by the action of public opinion this fight must soon end in victory for the organized workers and humiliating defeat for the provokers of the unwarranted trouble. While, of course, public opinion has some influence in determining the final result of such contests labor has always held that it is not by any means the vital pivot upon which the trend of events turn, because if labor is not able to put up a stubborn, vigorous fight public opinion does not have time to get in motion so as to exercise its persuasive powers, and it is therefore essential that the workers keep up a strong fighting front in every contest.

In such a fight as is now on in Stockton public opinion should be a strong determining factor, because it is admitted on all sides that there is no merit to the employers' side of the question, and many of them are dependent entirely upon the good will of the general public for the success of their business enterprises.

Therefore this is an ideal time for the public to give practical demonstration of the value of its opinion in industrial disputes.

Fluctuating Sentiments

We are in receipt of a pamphlet from James M. Duncan, president of the International Typographical Union, which shows the splendid work being done by that organization's school in its course of instruction in printing. That the course is helpful to all who take it, young or old, can not be doubted, and that it will greatly increase the efficiency of the craft as a whole because of the example set by its graduates, there can be no question.

The wage worker who is not intelligent enough to be able to see that his place is in the union of his craft is too dense to be a very good mechanic. It is because of this fact that the competent man is always found to be a member of his union, while the man on the outside is generally found by the employer to be an incompetent. This is not mere theorizing, but fact borne out by every-day experience in the industrial world.

Every wheel in San Francisco will stop for two minutes on Sunday, April 18th, 1915, during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on Commercial Club Day. At one o'clock the bells of the city will ring and the suspension of all business and traffic will be as a silent thanksgiving for the recovery from the disaster of April 18th, nine years previous. Special services will be held in all the churches, the exposition down-town auditorium and Festival Hall.

We are pleased as citizens of the United States to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we are not burdened with taxes for military purposes as are the people of Europe, yet a glance at the facts will readily show we do not escape so easily after all. Ordinary income of the United States for 1914, \$833,542,116. Of this amount we pay for past wars and preparation for war, \$583,566,565, or 70 per cent of the total, thus leaving for other purposes, \$249,976,051, or 30 per cent. Of every \$100 collected in taxes, direct and indirect, the government spends \$70 on maintaining the army and navy or in paying old war debts or pensions. The expense of paying for past wars, or preparing for war, costs each man, woman and child in the United States \$5.50 a year. And ours is a peaceful nation! God help the poor people of the other kind!

The California Fish and Game Commission, believing that education as to the necessity and value of game protection and preservation is a more efficient means of conserving the State's game than police patrol, has inaugurated a bureau of research and publicity. Dr. Harold C. Bryant of the University of California has been placed in charge of the new work. The function of this bureau will be to find ways and means of protecting and preserving foreign and domestic game birds within the State and to dispense information relative to game by means of correspondence, public illustrated lectures, and by the issuance of bulletins dealing with the status of game. A study will also be made of the habitats, habits and breeding seasons of the different game birds and mammals of the State so that a basis for sane game laws may be afforded. Laws and police measures, though necessary, are not so effective for the preservation of game as an enlightened public sentiment. This new move of the Commission will hasten the day when a large force of wardens, making hundreds of arrests yearly, will be unnecessary.

Wit at Random

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and the ragged beard.

"No."

"Then cook them on the top of a slice of ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.—"Tit-Bits."

"My dear old fellow! What's the matter? The sea's like a duck pond!"

"I know, old boy—but I've taken six—different—remedies."—"Punch."

The "Swankey" One—I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately.

The Other (with conviction)—"You're right, if that's one of them."—"Tit-Bits."

"Oh, doctor, I have sent for you, certainly; still, I must confess that I have not the slightest faith in modern medical science."

"Well," said the doctor, "that doesn't matter in the least. You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary surgeon, and yet he cures him all the same."—"Sacred Heart Review."

A bad case of highway robbery, tried several years ago before Chief Baron Green, on the last day of the Ennis Assizes, resulted in an acquittal. The Chief Baron, addressing the sheriff, said:

"Mr. Sheriff, is there any other indictment against this innocent man?"

"No, my lord," was the reply.

"Then you'll greatly oblige me if you don't let him out until I have half an hour's start of him on my way to Limerick."—"Tit-Bits."

Buttons—Get up! Get up! The hotel's afire!
Scottish Gentleman—Richt, laddie; but if I do, mind ye, I'll no pay for the bed!—"Answer."

Marie—Suppose your father gave your mother \$20 and took back \$5—what would that make?

Willie—All kinds of trouble.—Pittsburgh "Press."

Dean Hole, the noted English clergyman, was the leading figure in many humorous stories. On one occasion he was crossing the channel after a visit to the Continent, the voyage being extremely stormy.

The dean was a bad sailor and had suffered a great deal on the trip. At Dover he was looking over the railway company's rules on the station wall as a passenger came up. Said the dean: "After that stormy voyage we have at least one advantage in making the subsequent trip to London. I see the company carries returning empties at reduced rates."

"Help! help! I can't thwim, and my wife ith drowning!"

"Why don't you walk out with her then? You don't appear to be out of your depth."

"Yeth, I am. I'm thanding on her."—"Tattler."

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a crowded omnibus kept on sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I 'ave, but I don't lend it to strangers."

Miscellaneous

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

By M. M. A., in the "Suffragist."

Him did I nourish with my life and strength;
Him did I feed—oh, God! how tenderly;
Him I delivered to my love at length,
Placing a baby son on a good father's knee.

Proudly, how proudly, he looked in this sweet face,

Seeing himself, and something, too, of me;
Seeing the hope and promise of his race.

Knowing I would have died, that this new life might be.

And so it is, a man was made

To lay his well-beloved head

Upon the blood-soaked sod.

To die, before the fight was won;

To die, and leave his work undone;

To die, forsaken and alone,

Save for his mother and his God.

An increased flow of immigration to escape the misery of war will follow the end of European hostilities, is the opinion of Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti in a newspaper statement on "The Effect of War on Immigration." The views of this federal official are especially interesting because of the bill now pending in the United States Senate to limit immigration by providing for a literacy test, and which is opposed in certain quarters on the ground that the war has accomplished this purpose.

FORWARD.

By George Matthew Adams.

This is a talk to women. Both unmarried and married. The theme insures happiness and inspiration. It has to do with growth and power. Here it is—

Keep step.

Keep step with the man. For he has mostly secured his steps to power from you. Behind the greatness and work of every man there has always been the name of some noble woman who was greater than the deed or work performed by the man. The world will always bow its head in reverence at the naming of Nancy Hanks—the mother of Lincoln.

Keep step.

The young fellow whose name you hope to link to yours—he is taking his "cue" these days from you. You, who already have him with you—how about it? Is he getting his steps from you? And are you keeping step? If not, start now to—

Keep step.

A man is as great as the woman who loves him—makes and wants him to be. A great man can never be greater than a great woman who helps make him great. Your power is his. But if you give no power, his clipped wings make him walk sadly alone. His fight then becomes one against the inevitable.

Keep step.

As he learns—you learn. As he climbs—you climb. As he fights—you fight. As he wins—you win. As long as this world lasts, you, who sometimes think yourself "just a woman" will lead and rule. It's your kingdom, after all. But in the home, in business, and before the eyes of the people in public, this must be your love and your life—with the man—

Keep step.

STOCKTON SITUATION.

The unions in Stockton are daily making gains and breaking into the ranks of the greedy employers to such an extent that the leading spirits on that side now wear worried expressions on their faces and fly about from one conference to another in an effort to stem the tide that is gradually overcoming them.

That they are growing desperate is made manifest by the fact that they are now making use of falsehood in a brazen fashion, falsehoods that none but a desperate association would resort to. For instance, at a meeting last Friday night at the Yosemite Theatre a printed statement over the name of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton was distributed. An interesting feature of the "message to members and friends of the association" was the statement that Marysville had declared for the open shop.

The M. M. & E. message, which is reported to have been framed by Secretary L. S. Calkins, said:

"Another city has joined the ranks of the free cities in the country and is following in the footsteps of the merchants of Stockton in their stand for industrial freedom, to assure the citizenry the right under the law to earn a living regardless of any organization or creed. Marysville, whose law-abiding citizens have suffered much in the past from the evil influence of the worst element in organized labor, its leaders, and the Industrial Workers of the World, has declared for open shop in all lines, and the business men, the real backbone of any city, are making a strong organized effort for industrial freedom in the city they have made. The issue has been put squarely to organized labor and the opening date depends upon their answer.

"That the merchants and the real citizens of Marysville have the undivided support of the members of this association goes without saying, but the real point that the move there and then rumors that will not down that other cities are to follow, brings out the fact that the real citizen, the taxpayer, be he union or otherwise, is now awake and realizes that in spite of the attempts of the leaders to pull the wool over his eyes and the penny wise and pound foolish attitude of the press, that this is not the movement of a few, but an expression of a mighty protest of the real life blood of any community, the business man and the thinking citizen."

The Sacramento "Bee" publishes the following dispatch from Marysville, which will be of interest:

Marysville, Yuba Co., Sept. 12.

Will Brown, president of the Marysville and Yuba City Merchants' Association, today denied that the association has declared for the open shop, as stated in a printed "message" circulated at the meeting last night of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton.

In refuting the text of the message, Brown said: "The merchants of this community have an organization, the policy of which is their own business. The merchants have organized for protection, and whatever that may demand, they are ready to meet.

"The merchants of Marysville and Yuba City have had no reason to declare for open shop, and therefore there has been no declaration for open shop."

These falsehoods are being circulated, of course, in an effort to prevent wholesale desertions from their ranks, but it is probable as soon as the Stockton merchants discover how they have been deceived they will desert with such rapidity that the association will quickly evaporate.

FORESEES WORLD'S PEACE.

Universal peace will follow the European war—a war of aggrandizement and conquest, to divert people from their constructive work of humanizing and democratizing tendencies—were the views of President Gompers, in a Labor Day speech, in referring to the present continental upheaval.

"The end of this war," he said, "will mean the vanquishment of autocracy, the emergence of a society in which the people shall be supreme, and in which men's thought shall be given to the things of peace.

"Civilization has been pressing home the sacredness of human life upon the consciences of men. Knowledge had concerned itself with the problems of life that men might know themselves and the world in which they live in order to gain better mastery over the elements and conditions. Science had sought to wrest from nature understanding of life that men might have life more abundantly.

"It had studied the nature and causes of disease in order to conserve and safeguard human life. Trained minds were delving deep into the secrets of physical forces to bring them under the control of the will of mankind. They had harnessed the waters and the winds to the wheels of civilization. Minds rich in culture and love of humanity were studying the ills of society that every child might have the right to be well-born to develop its full physical stature and to cultivate its mental and moral possibilities. In all things the purpose of civilization had been to glorify and enrich the lives of the people—all of the people.

"There were minds that were just upon the verge of giving the world the rich harvest of years of thought and study. There were hearts disciplined by life and understanding that were ready to interpret the beauty and the truth of life in the world's poetry. There were souls that were ready to voice the heart of things in music.

"There were fingers whose skill could interpret life in immortal canvasses. There were the yeomanry in the fields, the factories and the workshops giving all that was of value in muscle and in mind to the production of things necessary for the maintenance of life and civilization.

"These—all these—have been sacrificed to the service of the war lords. In a mad moment the countries of Europe are savagely condemning to terrible suffering and hardships and almost certain death these lives and talents that have been saved, cultivated and enriched at the expense of so much thought and effort. Bodies that have been protected by sanitary regulations secured after long, hard struggles; muscles and minds conserved by short workdays; young men that represent so much in sacrifices, in aspirations and possibilities, are now part of the marvelous machinery of war and devastation.

"Can this be our boasted civilization? Can this be the Europe of which Tennyson sang: 'Better a hundred years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay?'"

To save society we must save society from the ever swelling stream of unearned wealth which submerges man's highest impulses and robs him of the great joy of conscious service for mankind. Society needs as much to be saved from the enervating and benumbing effects of unjust possessions, as society must be from the embroiling passions engendered among those despoiled by privilege.—Robert Baker.

This that they call the organization of labor is the universal, vital problem of the world. It is the problem of the whole future for all who will in future pretend to govern men.—Thomas Carlyle.

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KINDS OF WEATHER****Yosemite Beer**

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, September 15, 1914, Vice-President G. W. Lerond presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Oscar Maluschka, piano; Josef Hornik, violin; Hermine Allbauer, drums; Marie Seymann, violin; Bertha Maluschka, trombone; Anna Wenzl, double bass; Augusta Maluschka, organ; Jimmie James, piano.

Resigned: John W. Brown.

Transfers deposited: Miss J. M. Fraser, Local No. 12, Sacramento; Vincent J. Rooney, Local No. 241, Butte; Chandler Stewart, Local No. 117, Tacoma; Stanislas Bem, Local No. 76, Seattle.

Transfer withdrawn: Ed. Michael, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; M. J. Capolungo, Local No. 20, Denver.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Robt. A. Shaw, Local No. 47, Los Angeles.

W. B. Rickey was drowned while swimming in the tank at Y. M. C. A., Oakland, on Admission Day. He was troubled with a weak heart and suffered an attack while swimming. The funeral was held on Saturday from the family residence in Oakland, the funeral band being in attendance. He was a very popular young man with all who knew him, and leaves many friends among the members of this union.

Karl Deitrich is the proud father of a baby girl, the stork having visited the Deitrich home last week.

President J. J. Matheson is in Sacramento this week, attending the State Fair.

Walter Love and George Pinto are spending a week's vacation at Napa Soda Springs.

Dues and assessments are now due and payable for the third quarter. Dues, \$2.00, assessments, 75 cents; total, \$2.75. Please pay same to A. S. Morey at once and avoid the rush which always comes in the last few days of the quarter.

C. Zimmerman, Local No. 77, Philadelphia, and J. Hraba, M. Giammetto, H. Mitchell, G. Errichello, all of Local No. 310, New York, are reported playing at the Cort Theatre.

It was in making education not only common to all but in some sense compulsory on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled.—Lowell.

*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

TRUCE IN COLORADO WAR.

One year after the miners decided to strike for an enforcement of Colorado mining laws, 125 officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America are meeting in Trinidad to decide whether or not they will consider a plan of conciliation suggested by President Woodrow Wilson.

The text of the proposed agreement is as follows:

"Whereas, The industrial conflict in the coal mining fields of Colorado has disrupted the peace of those sections of the State to the extent that a state of war has practically existed for some time; and

"Whereas, A temporary peace is maintained by the presence of the Federal troops.

"Therefore, there should be established a three-year truce, subject to:

"1. The enforcement of mining and labor laws of the State.

"2. That all striking miners who have not been found guilty of violation of the law shall be given employment by the employer they formerly worked for, and where the place of the employee has been filled, he shall be given employment as a miner at the same or other mines of the company.

"3. Intimidation of union or non-union men strictly prohibited.

"4. Current scale of wages, rules and regulations for each mine to be printed and posted.

"5. Each mine to have a grievance committee to be selected by majority ballot at a meeting called for the purpose, in which all employees (except officials of the company) have the right to participate.

"Members of said committee must be employed at least six months at the individual mine before being eligible. Married men to be in the majority on each committee.

"Grievances to be first taken up individually with the proper officer of the company. Failing adjustment, they can refer to their local grievance committee for further consideration with the mine officials. Still failing agreement, the matter shall be submitted to a committee composed of three men to be appointed by the President of the United States and which shall be representative of each side, with the third member to act as umpire, whenever necessary. This commission shall, during the three years of truce, serve as adjusters or referees in all disputes (whether individual or collective) affecting wages, working and social conditions.

"Said commission shall devote primarily all the necessary time to the consideration and adjustment of such disputes.

"6. It is understood as a condition of the creation of said commission that during the life of the truce—

"(A) The claim for contractual relations is to be waived, but this shall not prevent the voluntary agreement between any employer and their employees during the life of this truce.

"(B) No mine guards to be employed, but this does not preclude the employment of necessary watchmen.

"(C) In the establishment of the truce the presence of the Federal or State troops should become unnecessary.

"(D) There shall be no picketing, parading, colonizing or or mass campaigning by representatives of any labor organization of miners that are parties to this truce, which will interfere with the working operations of any mine during the said period of three years.

"(E) During said truce the decisions of the commission in cases submitted shall be final and binding on employers and employees.

"(F) There shall be no suspension of work pending the investigation and reaching a decision on any dispute.

"(G) The suspension of a mine over six consecutive days by the company may be authorized for cause satisfactory to the commission, but not pending any dispute.

"(H) Wilful violations on any of these conditions will be subject to such penalties as may be imposed by the commission.

"On account of the mutual benefits derived from the truce, the employers and employees should each pay one-half of the expenses of the commission."

UNCLE SAM TO LOAN MONEY?

United States Senator Jones of Washington has introduced a bill in the Senate to amend the Federal Reserve Board Act to organize and put in operation a loaning system through which loans not exceeding \$5000 may be made to any one person at not to exceed 4 per cent interest, and for a period of time not to exceed twenty years. These loans shall be made only for the purpose of acquiring farm lands or city property, and improving the same for residence purposes, or for improving residence property.

The bill provides that the loans shall be made "to such honest, industrious, temperate, economical persons, as in the judgment of said board, with the property so purchased or improved as security, will reasonably insure the repayment of such loan with interest within the time fixed."

In introducing the bill, Senator Jones made this comment:

"Mr. President, the strong and the powerful are able to present their claims to Congress for consideration in cases of emergency and to secure relief, and that is very proper; we are issuing money to banks or artificial persons on satisfactory security and permit them to loan to the people on short time and high rates of interest if satisfactory security is offered, but there are a great many of our people who are really in need of help, really in need of assistance, who are not in a position to get their claims presented to Congress. This bill is intended to furnish relief to deserving people who cannot avail themselves of the provisions of the banking laws where security is required and short time given and a high rate of interest exacted, but who will be able to secure the government from loss. This bill is not intended to take the place entirely of the rural credit bills which have been introduced, but it is intended to supplement those measures."

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—Edward Everett.

We ascribe beauty to that which is simple; which has no superfluous parts; which exactly answers its end; which is related to all things; which is the mean of many extremes. Things may be pretty, rich, graceful, handsome, and still lack beauty.—G. Baldwin Brown.

Hesiod divides mankind into three classes: Those who think for themselves, those who let others think for them, and those who will neither do one nor the other. The second class, however, comprises the great mass of society, and hence the origin of party, by which is meant a large body of people, some few of whom think and all the rest talk.—Washington Irving (1808).

UNION LABOR HOSPITAL

FORMERLY McNUTT HOSPITAL

Tickets for Hospital Service, doctor and medicine, for \$1.00 a month

1055 Pine Street

Tel. Franklin 7266

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 11, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet. President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cemetery Workers—B. Boland, vice J. Magoonis. Musicians—A. L. Fournier, vice C. H. King. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressmen Raker, Stephens, Hayes, Kent, Kahn, Church and Nolan; also from United States Senator Works, in reference to the prohibition amendment and the post office appropriation for printing corner cards. From State Federation of Labor, inclosing receipt for \$600, in payment of Stockton assessment. From Hancock Bros., relative to the union label on the State Fair admission tickets. From Mrs. Walter Fink, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance rendered her while in this city. Donations were received from the following unions for Stockton: Stable Employees, Laundry Workers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Beer Drivers, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Typographical, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Stereotypers, Bakers, Machine Hands, Street R. R. Employees, Sailors, Bindery Women, Molders, Machinists, Waiters, Chauffeurs and Garment Workers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution submitted by Delegate Theo. Johnson (Waiters), relative to water rights.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers, scale of wages covering motorcycle drivers.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Sailmakers' Union, requesting Council to assist in organizing bag, tent and awning workers of this city.

Referred to Building Trades Council—From the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, requesting information as to the standing of the Arkansas mills and organized labor of this State.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From United Hatters of North America, requesting members of organized labor to purchase hats bearing the union label.

Referred to Agitation Committee—From Carpenters No. 22, stating that the grocery store located on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Bryant streets had received a truckload of Sperry flour on September 4th.

Request complied with and acknowledged with thanks—From the Beer Bottlers' Union, inclosing ten complimentary tickets, and requesting a leave of absence for Bro. Rogers.

Referred to Secretary—From Tobacco Workers' International Union, requesting information relative to picture frame workers. From Electrical Workers No. 151, in reference to photographs on identification cards for admission to Fair grounds. From Commonwealth Club, requesting Council to send three representatives to assist in organization for the temporary relief of unemployed during the coming winter. From Gas and Water Workers, in reference to wages paid their members by the city.

Communication from State Federation of Labor, inclosing financial statement of the Stockton Lockout Fund. Moved that we notify Los Angeles Central Council that we are not satisfied with their contributions; carried. From the Upholsterers' Union, relative to the closing of its charter was filed and the approval of same denied. From the Knights of the Royal Arch, inclosing copy of resolutions and requesting Council to adopt same, was laid over one week.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Held special meeting and adopted plan as suggested by officers of Council.

Moved that the action of officers relative to the Tailors' matter be indorsed; carried.

Law and Legislative Conference—Submitted a sample ballot and urged every voter to mark ballots accordingly. Moved that the matter be laid over until after the special order of business; carried.

Special Order of Business—The proposed charter amendment was read and considered. Moved that the amendment be adopted. Amendment, that the Council add a provision to subdivision B, dealing with union labor. Amendment to amendment, that the matter be re-referred to the law and legislative committee, and it be instructed to insert provision dealing with union labor; carried.

Special Committees—Delegate Zant submitted a report of his work in furthering the Sperry flour boycott, which was ordered filed.

Receipts—Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Housesmiths, \$24; Beer Drivers, \$24; Stereotypers, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Material Teamsters, \$24; Waiters, \$40; Rammermen, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Mailers, \$8; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Label Section, \$12; Donations for Stockton Fund, \$858.40; Donation for Printing Pressmen, \$37.20. Total receipts, \$1115.60.

Expenses—John A. O'Connell, Labor Day expense, \$30; Secretary, \$40; stenographers, \$51; postage, \$6; "Bulletin," 30 cents; manila cards, 75 cents; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Donation to Carl Person Fund, \$20; Thos. Zant, \$30; State Federation of Labor, \$600; Chauffeurs for Labor Day, \$22.50; Wm. Unmack, \$25; Jas. H. Barry, \$1.50; R. I. Wisler, printing, \$21.50; John Monahan, printing, \$20; Hauling chairs to Stadium, \$10; buggy hire, \$2.50; prizes for horse racing, \$30; Capital Decorating Co., \$25; Hardware for sounding board, \$4.05; Label Section, \$12; Chas. Schuppert, band for Labor Day, \$296.50; political and industrial chart, \$10.50. Total expense, \$1284.10. Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of Organized labor are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

THIRTY-EIGHT CITIES NOW.

City Councils in California are waking up to two facts: First, that there is something wrong with the tax laws; second, that the best way to make a change in the right direction is to give the people of each community—county, city or town—the right to try something different and see how they like it.

That accounts for the endorsement of the amendment for home rule in taxation by 38 city councils in the State up to date, Petaluma and Hayward being the latest to endorse the amendment. These endorsements don't mean that the 38 city councils are in favor of any particular system of taxation, but they do mean that the members of the city councils know that the present tax laws are not satisfactory to the people.

No law can be made to work well unless it has the approval of the majority of the people. Home rule in taxation is satisfactory wherever it is in force. The people like it because it gives them freedom to do what they think is best for them. They can use it or not, as they please, and use it in the way they prefer, but it does not compel them to do what they don't want to do.

I must do something to keep my thoughts fresh and growing. I dread nothing so much as falling into a rut and feeling myself becoming a fossil.—Garfield.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery Workers

Union Made and Bottled

OF AMERICA

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When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

Soft Drink and Mineral Water

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE PINNACLE OF VAUDEVILLE
HERMINE SHONE & CO., in "The Last of the Quakers," an Idyllic Comedy in One Act by Edgar Allan Woolf; SIX AMERICAN DANCERS, a Sextette of Stylish Steppers, in an Entirely New Arrangement of Dances; Direct from Constantinople, ISMED, Sensational Turkish Pianist; MAURICE BURKHART & ELMORE WHITE, "Home Run Hitters in the Singing League"; BINNS & BERT, Two Funny Men from Europe; Last Week—HANS KRONOLD, the International Cellist; ALEXANDER & SCOTT; JESSE L. LASKY'S Production "THE BEAUTIES," a Miniature Musical Comedy.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE, DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING

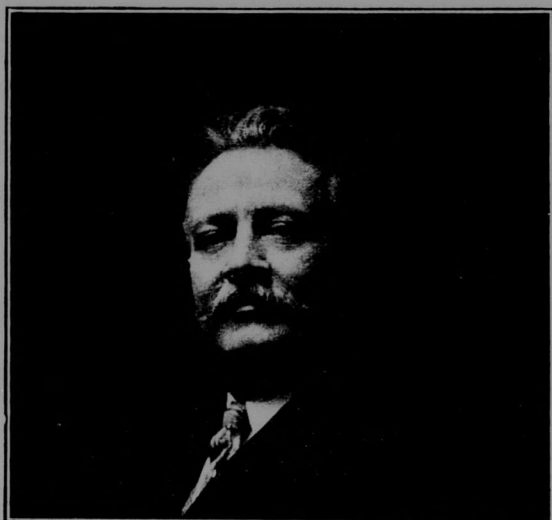
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Every concert given this year by the People's Philharmonic Orchestra has eclipsed its predecessor, and the fifth symphony program, to be rendered by this superb organization of 60 musicians, will cap the climax of this season's productions. The ring of applause of the last concert will be echoed and re-echoed in the Pavilion Rink, October 1st. By all means attend this concert and drink in those wonderful tone-pictures for yourself, which will be given in the following program:

Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," by Otto Nicolai. Of all of the many works of this famous composer and conductor, none have served to



Herman Perlet, Conductor

perpetuate his name as much as this celebrated overture, which can be found in the repertoire of every big orchestra. "The Merry Wives of Windsor," founded on Shakespeare's play, was produced in Berlin in 1849 as a comic opera, and it is yet often performed, being regarded as one of the classics. Traumeri, by Schumann, is known and loved all over the entire world. It is one of his "kinderscenen" (child scenes) op. 15, a collection of thirteen child's piano pieces. Caprice, Pizzicato, a composition by Mr. Perlet, and very beautiful. Signor Antonio Masino will play an oboe solo, "Ave Maria," by Cherubini, and "Berceuse," by Chas. Gounod. The oboe is very seldom heard as a solo instrument away from passages in large ensembles when it is given a solo of a few measures. Its tone is more plaintive than brilliant, hence it is particularly well adapted to the rendering of composition such as these given by Sig. Masino. "The Surprise" Symphony by Joseph Hadyn will be the fourth number on the program, and is one of the symphonies written while he was in the employ of the Prince Esterhazy. As to its name, "The Surprise," it was given by Hadyn in one of his jocular moments. He was scoring the andante and after a few measures of pianissimo he inserted a fortissimo chord. On being asked why he did so, he replied: "It will be such a surprise for the ladies." I think "The Surprise," however, will be to all when they hear this celebrated andante, not on account of the fortissimo chord, but that so many will easily remember when playing games as children they sang the melody of a movement from a Hadyn symphony without knowing it. Cieloe Mar is an aria from Ponchielli's well known opera, "La Gioconda," and will be sung as a tenor solo by Mr. Charles F. Bulotti. And for the finale we have the beautiful suite, "L'Arlesienne" (The Woman of Arles), by Bizet. The suite is taken from a part of the incidental music composed to the play "L'Arlesienne" of Daudet. The play was a failure, and Bizet took the twenty-seven numbers and made them into a suite, rescoring them for a large orchestra.

The prelude of the suite is the overture to the play. It is built of three themes, and old Provençal Noel, or Christmas song, the theme of the "Innocent" and the theme of Frederi's passion. The "Noel" is played first in unison by strings, wood-wind, and horns, and then given in a variation form; the first variation played by a clarinet, with flowing harmonies by flute, English-horn and bassoons; the second variation played by the wind in unison, accompanied by the snare drum and an effective figure in the strings; the third variation in three-voice parts, a sort of baritone and bass duet for 'cellos and horns, with a triplet counterpoint in the bassoons; the last variation, a march for full orchestra. The concert will be given as usual in the Pavilion Rink at the corner of Sutter and Pierce streets, and the admission price 25c and 50c. Remember of date, October 1st, at 8:15 p. m.

IN A HARD FIGHT.

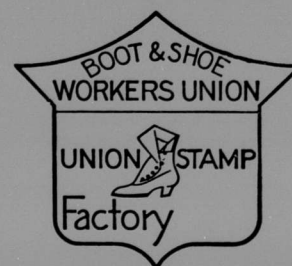
The following letter from the United Hatters of America tells its own story:

"On other occasions we have called your attention to the fight being made against our organization by the National Association of Manufacturers, Anti-Boycott Society, and kindred organizations, enemies of ours, and your enemies. These organizations have circularized the United States requesting their friends not to buy hats with the union label, and there is not a shadow of a doubt but they live strictly up to their instructions on this matter. We have only organized labor and our friends to look to for support, and as nearly every member of organized labor will buy a hat within the next six weeks, we urgently request that you buy a hat containing the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

"Remember, when you buy a hat without the label you are doing precisely what our arch enemies would have you do, and carrying out their policy. When you buy one with the union label you are helping your friends and brothers by putting union hatters to work at a union wage and good sanitary conditions. If you should buy a hat without the label it means you are keeping scabs at work at non-union wages and unsanitary conditions. Brothers, are you with us or against us? You will answer this question when you buy your fall hat. If you see to it that it contains the union label you are with us. If you should be so neglectful as to buy a hat without the label you are against us, and with the National Association of Manufacturers. Be consistent.

"As the great majority of hat factories in the United States are operated under union conditions and use the union label of the United Hatters of North America, and union hats of every style, shape, quality and price can be had in most every hat store in America, we see no reason why you should not be with us when you buy your fall headgear. And if every union man sees to it that he has a union labeled hat, you will deliver a stinging rebuke to the National Association of Manufacturers, and help the members of the United Hatters of North America who have been on the firing line for the past ten years."

Whensoever and so long as we profess to be neutral our public conduct, whatever our private affections may be, may accord therewith, without suffering partialities on one hand to prejudice or on the other hand to control our actions. A contrary attitude is not only inconsistent with our declaration, but is a cause of mischief, embarrassing the administration, tending to divide into parties and factions.—Washington (1793).

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

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MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

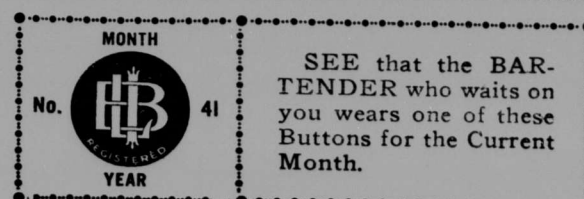
For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey**

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



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Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



SEPTEMBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) *Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....43 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.....1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futerick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush

- (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'm'y & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) *Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

For the second time during the present month the ranks of No. 21 have been visited by the grim reaper. Frank E. Wadsworth, well known in the job section, succumbed to the ravages of the dread white plague on Monday, the 14th. Mr. Wadsworth lived with his mother at 85 Bartlett street and had been an invalid for several months. He was a native of Illinois, but had lived in California many years. Funeral services were conducted at the parlors of the Truman undertaking Company on Thursday, September 17th, under auspices of the union, Rev. W. E. Dugan officiating. Incineration was at Cypress Lawn cemetery and the ashes (by request) will be scattered to the winds at the union's plot in Laurel Hill.

The Allied Printing Trades Council is sponsor for the following proposed amendment to the charter of the City and County of San Francisco: "All printed stationery and printed supplies furnished to the City and County of San Francisco, except election ballots, shall bear the imprint of the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco. Every contract for printed stationery and printed supplies shall contain these words: 'All printing furnished under this contract shall bear the imprint of the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco.' Any contract not containing these words shall be void." At the request of the Allied Council, the proposed amendment was introduced in the Board of Supervisors by Andrew Gallagher. It was referred to the judiciary committee of the board, composed of Messrs. Nelson, McLeran and Vogelsang. A public hearing on the amendment is set for today (Friday) at which the Council will be represented by its attorney, George B. Benham; President Tracy, chairman of the committee of the Allied having the amendment in charge, and representatives of the various printing trades unions.

Peter L. Moir of Donaldson & Moir has disposed of his interest in the firm and is enjoying an extended vacation on his estate at Monte Rio. The firm will hereafter be known as the Donaldson-Cassidy Company, E. G. Cassidy, late of the San Francisco Printing Company, being the new partner.

The local board of arbitration, after an adjournment of seven weeks, resumed its sessions Thursday, September 17th, Arbitrator Bonnington having returned from his trip to Providence. It is expected the board will now conclude its sessions without further interruption.

San Francisco Junior Typographical Union has fixed a date and completed preliminary arrangements for its first annual apprentices' ball. The affair will be held at Eagles' Hall, 275 Golden Gate avenue, on Saturday evening, October 24th. The grand march will start at 9 o'clock and it is expected that many distinguished citizens will offer encouragement to the boys by lending their presence on this occasion. Members of No. 21 should not fail to help the junior organization by purchasing tickets.

Delegate F. J. Bonnington returned to San Francisco from the Providence convention last Saturday after having visited Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and other points, in all of which he met former San Franciscans, who requested that he remember them to their old friends here.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and K. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holisting Engineers No. 50—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia. George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierro, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in San Francisco trade union circles during the past week: Michael Porter of the teamsters, Carl Nielsen of the machinists, Bernard Starr of the Alaska fishermen, Frank Wadsworth of the printers.

In an effort to defeat the passage of the cemeteries' removal ordinance, a committee from the San Francisco Labor Council has been appointed to co-operate with the Cemeteries' Protective Organization. Those on the committee are Miss Laura Mollida, Miss Sarah Hagan, Cameron H. King and Theo. Johnson.

Selig Schulberg will make a lecture tour of the State in opposition to the proposed prohibition constitutional amendment. Schulberg has been engaged by the joint board of the brewery workers.

The United Laborers' Union has voted to purchase an additional \$5000 worth of Labor Temple bonds.

R. W. Burton and D. Viano have been elected to represent the local Molders' Union at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in Stockton next month.

A. L. Wilde, secretary and business agent of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen of this city, is in Chicago attending a conference on an amalgamation proposition.

The members of the Glove Workers' Union of Gloversville, N. Y., are on strike for an increase in wages. Local trade unionists are warned not to purchase gloves manufactured in that city.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The entertainment and vaudeville show given by the Label Section of the Labor Council in Eagles' Hall last Wednesday night was a pronounced success and attracted a large and enthusiastic audience.

The object of the affair was to stimulate interest in the boycott of the products of the Sperry Flour Company, which has been declared unfair because of the part the firm has taken in the Stockton lockout.

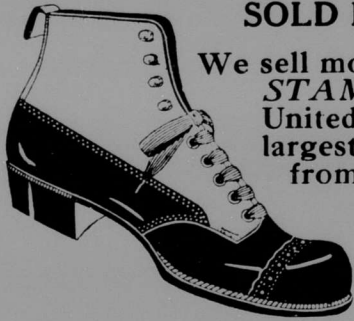
President Gallagher of the Labor Council acted as master of ceremonies, and addresses were made by Paul Scharrenberg, Mary Field and Hannah Nolan, each enlightening the audience as to the progress being made in the fight against the non-union shop in the Slough City.

The program of entertainment consisted of acts by Al. H. Burton, Ted Synder's Trio, the Three Cavaliers in operatic selections, Bresonier and Giovachini; the latest Keystone comedy and three theatrical acts by some of the best performers on the Bert Levy theatrical circuit, vocal and instrumental numbers, recitations and monologues and moving pictures.

It was through the courtesy of Harry L. Leavitt, entertainment manager of the Portola-Louvre, and the Bert Levy theatrical circuit that the Label Section was enabled to put on such an excellent performance without charging admission.

Many a beggar is as lazy as if he had ten thousand a year; and many a man of large fortune is busier than his errand boy, and never would think of stopping in the street to play marbles. So that, in a large view, the distinction between workers and idlers, as between knaves and honest men, runs through the very heart and innermost nature of men of all ranks and in all positions.—Ruskin.

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We Give
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GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

The Moving Picture Operators' Union donated the services of an operator and apparatus for the entertainment of the Label Section in Eagles' Hall last Wednesday evening.

Barbers' Union No. 148 has elected Charles Meider and S. Roman of the judiciary committee as their representatives to the convention in Indianapolis October 6th.

Carpenters' Union No. 2556 has elected the following officers: President, C. Bateman; vice-president, Jas. A. Jensen; secretary, Jas. Gill; treasurer, A. Anderson; check steward, Thomas Kitchen; money steward, D. F. Pemberton; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Martin.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has protested against the charge of \$1 levied by the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company for photographs of employees to be used on identification cards. President Gallagher has forwarded protest of Labor Council in the matter to President Moore of the Exposition Company, but as yet has received no reply.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2 has unanimously approved the plans of the officers of the Labor Council for establishing a truce between the Independent Tailors' Union and the Journeymen Tailors' Union in the controversy over a strike against a local firm. It is believed that the truce will result in effecting a permanent settlement of the controversy and in bringing the Independent Union into the American Federation of Labor within the next thirty days.

The San Francisco Labor Council has sent a communication to the directors of the California State Fair, protesting against tickets for the State Fair being printed in a non-union shop in the East.

Through the efforts of the president of the local French Bank, the moving picture operators have arranged to render financial assistance to a brother member stranded in France on account of the war.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has adopted resolutions indorsing the proposed four-cent street car fare ordinance, and has urged the Supervisors to

adopt the measure. The resolutions declare the five-cent fare to be "detrimental to the interests of the people and a source of corruption and high finance methods of the private companies."

A benefit ball will be given by the Steam Fitters' Union on tomorrow, Saturday evening, September 19th, at Knights of Pythias Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets.

The Sailmakers' Union, with the assistance of the organizing committee of the Labor Council, will attempt to unionize local bag, awning and tent shops.

The Labor Council has denied the request of the Upholsterers' Union for sanction to close its charter until such time as business shall improve. The union claims that such a step is necessary owing to the congested condition of the labor market in this craft. The refusal of the Labor Council to approve the move was based upon the ground that such a course would be in violation of the fundamental principles of the labor movement, as it is the object to organize all workers.

A proposed amendment to the charter of the City and County of San Francisco, designed to favor home industry in the letting of contracts for public work, was discussed at length in the Labor Council last Friday night and sent back to the law and legislative committee for revision.

Coroner Leland has submitted to the Labor Council a suggestion that an ordinance be drafted designed to protect the lives of window washers. He says that three lives have been lost in this city during the past year because of inadequate protection. The matter has been referred to the law and legislative committee for consideration and report.

Musicians' Union No. 6 is never found wanting when its services are needed in the labor movement. On Labor Day the union furnished, free of cost, an orchestra for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Labor Temple, and on Wednesday evening last music was furnished for the Label Section entertainment in Eagles' Hall gratis. This is a commendable spirit to display toward the cause.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill next week will be headed by the delightful little comedienne Hermine Shone who will present "The Last of the Quakers," an idyllic comedy in one act by Edgar Allan Woolf. She is supported by an admirable little company. The Six American Dancers, a sextette of stylish steppers, consisting of Estelle Lovenberg, Adelaide Lovenberg, Evelyn Ramsay, William Purcell, Charles Connor and Thomas Neary, will appear in an entirely new act which includes a most unique and beautiful series of dances conceived and produced by Mr. Lovenberg. One of the chief features will be "Six Periods of American History," each being represented with a different style of dance and an appropriate costume. They are: "Indian," "First White Man," "Dutch," "English," "1850 and 1914." Other dances in this novelty are "The Demure Mademoiselle," "The Graceful Grisettes," "The Dancing Hussars" and "The Little Wooden Soldiers." Ismed, a famous Turkish pianist, who comes direct from Constantinople is a positive sensation not only as a musician but as a showman. Maurice Burkhardt and Elmore White, who style themselves "Home Hitters in the Singing League," certainly know how to put a song across the footlights as well as how to make a home run into public favor. Binns and Bert, two young Englishmen who have made the world laugh, call themselves "Wrinkle Erasers." They present a gymnastic performance. They are dashing, daring, clever, diverting and original. With this program Hans Kronold, the famous cellist; Alexander and Scott, and Jesse L. Lasky's "The Beauties" will close their engagements.

I consider him a wise man who does not overrate the value of money, nor thirst for it, nor found all his hopes on it. . . . Who makes a good and rightful use of it may be called its lord and owner,—who watches jealously over it, its keeper,—who takes delight in it, its lover,—who looks upon it with fear, its slave,—and who worships it, an idolator. It is not for me to define which of these names applies to myself; I may be mistaken, and the love of self often makes us ridiculous.—Petrarch.

NOTICE!

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